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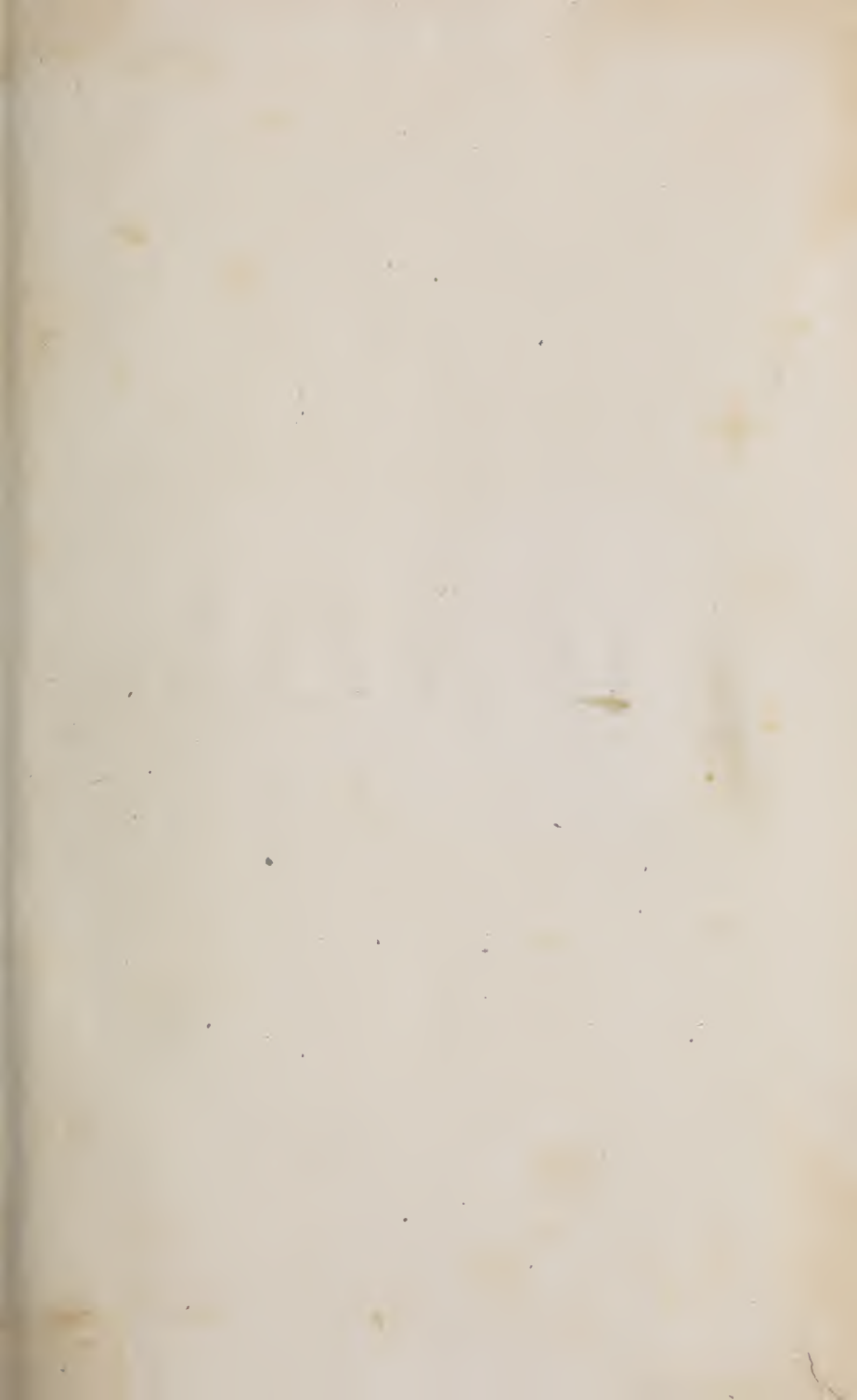
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Vol. XXXV.]

WASHINGTON, APRIL, 1859.

[No. 4.]

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society.

WASHINGTON CITY, JANUARY 18, 1859.

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met on Tuesday, January 18, 1859, at 12 o'clock at noon, in the Lecture Room of the Smithsonian Institution, in the City of Washington.

The Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, took the Chair, and at his request, the meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D.

William Coppinger, Esq., was chosen Secretary, and Henry Stoddard, Esq., assistant Secretary.

William Coppinger, Esq., and S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., were appointed a Committee on Credentials, who subsequently reported the following named delegates as appointed by the several State Societies for the year 1859:

To the Board of Directors of the Am. Col. Society:

The Committee on Credentials of Delegates to this Board, find the following named gentlemen to have been appointed, viz:

Massachusetts—Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Connecticut—Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D., Hon. S. H. Huntington, James Brewster, Esq.

New York—S. A. Schieffelin, Esq., Hon. J. Beekman.

New Jersey—Hon. D. S. Gregory, Dr. J. G. Goble.

Pennsylvania—William V. Pettit, Esq., William Coppinger, Esq.

Virginia—Rev. P. Slaughter, Rev. W. H. Starr, R. B. Bolling, Esq., Rev. Dr. Sparrow.

Kentucky—Hon. W. L. Underwood.

Ohio—Rev. E. G. Nicholson, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Hon. R. C. Schenck,

*Hon. J. W. Allen, Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Hon. S. F. Vinton.

*The representation from Ohio stated that Mr. Allen, who was appointed a delegate to attend this meeting, not being in this city, Frederick Wadsworth, Esq., has been appointed, according to usage, a delegate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the non-attendance of the said John W. Allen, under the circumstances mentioned.

Life Directors present.—Rev. R. R. Gurley, Dr. James Hall, J. Knickerbacker, Esq., Rev. William McLain, Rev. John Orcutt, Rev. John B. Pinney, Henry Stoddard, Esq., Rev. Joseph Tracy.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. COPPINGER,

SID'Y A. SCHIEFFELIN, *Com.*

The record of the last meeting was read by the Financial Secretary of the Society, and on motion was approved.

The Annual Report was read by the Corresponding Secretary; whereupon, on motion, it was accepted and referred to a Committee, with a view of extracting portions to be read this evening at the public meeting. Messrs. Pinney, Gurley, and Slaughter, were appointed the Committee.

The Financial Secretary read the annual statement of the Executive Committee, which was, on motion, laid on the table.

The Financial Secretary presented the following papers, which were, on motion, laid on the table, viz:

Report of Agency receipts and expenses;

Statement of basis of representation for 1859;

Account of receipts and disbursements during 1858;

Report of Dr. James Hall, with sundry papers in regard to the Ship Mary Caroline Stevens.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That when this Board adjourn, it adjourn to meet at this place this evening, at 7 o'clock, to attend the public anniversary of the Society, and to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Colonization Rooms.

On motion, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment. The President in the Chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings of the Board were read and approved.

The Chairman announced the Standing Committees, as follows:

ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, - - -	{ Hon. E. Whittlesey, Chairman. Rev. E. L. Cleveland, D. D., Hon. G. W. Warren.
ON FINANCE, - - - - -	{ Rev. J. B. Pinney, Chairman. Hon. S. F. Vinton, Robert B. Bolling, Esq.
ON AUXILIARY RELATIONS, - - -	{ Rev. Joseph Tracy, Chairman. Dr. J. G. Goble, Hon. Warner L. Underwood.
ON AGENCIES, - - - - -	{ Rev. P. Slaughter, Chairman. J. Knickerbacker, Esq., W. Coppinger, Esq.
ON ACCOUNTS, - - - - -	{ Hon. D. S. Gregory, Chairman. Henry Stoddard, Esq., S. A. Schieffelin, Esq.
ON EMIGRATION, - - - - -	{ William V. Pettit, Esq. Hon. H. S. Huntington, Dr. James Hall.

The Corresponding Secretary read the Agency reports—

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That the reports of agents be referred to the Committee on Agencies.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, it was

Resolved, That so much of the Annual Report as relates to Foreign Relations, to Finance, to Auxiliary Societies, to Agencies, to Accounts, and to Emigration, be referred to the Standing Committees on those subjects respectively.

The Financial Secretary stated that he had received a letter from President Maclean, dated Princeton, N. J., January 17th, regretting his inability to be present, owing to indisposition.

The Chairman read a letter addressed to him by Charles Howard, Esq., President of the Maryland Colonization Society, dated Baltimore, January 15, in reference to its relations with this Society.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the letter was laid on the table for the present.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Goble, and laid on the table for the present:

Resolved, That this Society approve the contemplated plan of the New Jersey Colonization Society, of sending to Liberia a special agent, for the purpose of exploring the New Jersey tract, to survey and map the same, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, with the view to the speedy settlement of this tract, with the approbation of the Liberian Government, and to make such other researches and explorations in the interior of the country as may be practicable; and the expenses so incurred shall be credited to the New Jersey Society.

A series of resolutions respecting the suppression of the slave trade, &c., adopted by the New York State Colonization Society, January 11th, 1859, were read by Mr. Pinney, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Certain resolutions in regard to a steamer for the Coast of Africa, passed by the New York State Colonization Society, January 11th, 1859, were read by Mr. Pinney, and, on motion, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Several letters were read, and remarks made by Messrs. Pinney, Gurley, and Whittlesey, in reference to movements among the colored people of the North, having in view the settlement of Central Africa.

The Board, after taking a brief recess for the meeting of the Society, again proceeded to business; when the annual report of the Travelling Secretary was read by that officer; and, on motion of Mr. Gurley, it was referred to the Committee on Agencies.

REPORT OF THE TRAVELLING SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, JANUARY 1st, 1859.

To the Board of Directors of the A. C. S.

GENTLEMEN:—Another year is added to the history of this great and noble enterprise. Like previous years, it has been one of labor and toil, embarrassment and success. Such is the experience of every good cause, sustained and carried forward by private charity and individual exertion; but evidence of past progress, and a reasonable hope of final triumph, are strong incentives to perseverance in the way of well doing.

Our country has continued to feel the effects of the commercial pressure of 1857—in consequence of which there has been, as was to be expected, a falling off in the receipts of most, if not all, of our benevolent associations. The last

has been a peculiarly hard year for us—to some of our friends, one of great discouragement.

Other causes, besides stringency in the money market, have operated much to our disadvantage. The slanders against the Liberian Government, which have been set on foot and hurried on through the land, have done much to prejudice the public mind, and weaken confidence in the cause. The distrust and alienation thus created, have been in a measure removed; but very many minds are still affected by them, simply for the want of information. It is not easy for truth to overtake a falsehood when the means of conveyance of the latter are denied to the former. This, I am sorry to say, has been the case in this regard. Papers ready enough to take up and propagate these slanderous reports have been slow to notice their refutation.

The very able and timely letter of the President of this Society to Senator Hammond, contains all that need be said on the subject; and we cannot better serve the cause than to give that document, in some form, a wide circulation. It should be read by thousands whom it will never reach unless special pains be taken to put it into their hands.

Again, it seems to me to be a matter of importance for us to inquire, whether anything can be done to increase the receipts of the Society: whether the working of our machinery in the agency departments may not be made more productive.

I do not propose now to go into a discussion of this question in all its bearings, but rather to make a few suggestions.

The funds of the Society, except in case of legacies, must be obtained principally by personal solicitation. Comparatively few people will remember to bestow their charities if not called upon to do so. This work must be performed by collecting agents. Plate collections in churches and public contributions, where they can be had, are very well, as far as they go, but little can be hoped for in this way. It becomes then a question of great practical importance—*how many collecting agents shall be employed?* To multiply the number and not increase the income of the Society, would be bad policy. There may be rare cases to justify the expense of sustaining an agent for a time, whose services return very little money; but these are only exceptions to the general rule. The community must have evidence that agents are *profitable*, or they will give sparingly, or not at all.

There are multitudes of cheerful givers, who wait for an opportunity to contribute to this cause, and the question is, how shall such persons be reached? One way is, to form town or district societies on the principle of each member paying annually a given sum, to some person appointed by each Society to receive it.

Another way is to employ individuals in the communities where they severally reside, to call upon persons for their subscriptions without forming such societies.

In every place worth the effort, a suitable person might be obtained for a trifling compensation, if not as a gratuity, to spend a day or two, as the case might be, in this behalf. Thus hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars might be collected in communities which would not otherwise be visited, and while the regular agent is employed in larger and more productive fields.

Take for example, the three northern States—Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Neither of these States would yield enough to justify the expense of employing an agent continually within its bounds. Probably no two of them would. The *three* might: but it would be impossible for one man thoroughly to explore so large a territory without resorting to some such expedient as I have proposed.

There may be difficulties in the way of putting this plan into extensive operation—there may be a better one: but I am fully persuaded that the Society, all things considered, should be satisfied with having few commissioned agents in the field, even though its receipts be not as large as we could wish. The success of our enterprise does not depend entirely, or mainly, on the number of dollars collected, or emigrants transported.

The place to look for *progress* is the other side of the Atlantic—in the gradual development of the various departments of the Republic of Liberia. If we cannot

find improvement there, the home operations of the Society will be comparatively of little account.

But Liberia is manifestly *advancing*, and perhaps never in a more marked and hopeful degree, than during the last year. The increased attention given to the cultivation of the soil is a most encouraging feature in the growth of the Republic. I cannot doubt that its course is *onward* and *upward*; but let us not indulge in unreasonable expectations in regard to its future progress. Empires are not built up in a day, or an age. Our best policy is to "make haste slowly" by patient continuance in well doing.

In speaking of my own labors the past year, I have but little to say.

Besides what I have accomplished in Connecticut and Rhode Island, where no agent has been employed, I have visited and addressed large audiences in the following towns in Vermont: St. Johnsbury, Woodstock, Windsor, Bellows' Falls, and Brattleborough.

I have done the same in the following places in Massachusetts: Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Salem, Beverly, Newburyport, and Northampton, making collections in the several towns mentioned so far as practicable. I have also done something in New Hampshire and Maine; but on account of lameness occasioned by a fall, I have not been able to perform all the labor *abroad*, which I otherwise should have done, and which was expected of me. The aggregate amount of my collections paid into the treasury of the Parent or State Societies, is between four and five thousand dollars.

I am respectfully, your humble servant,

JOHN ORCUTT.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet this evening at 7½ o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment: the President of the Society in the Chair. The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The Committee on Accounts made a report as follows, which was approved:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

The Committee on Accounts have made an examination of the vouchers and compared them with the entries of the disbursements by the Financial Secretary, for the year 1858, and find the entries correct.—(For Exhibit, see page 110.)

D. S. GREGORY,
HENRY STODDARD,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, Com.

The resolution offered by Dr. Goble, respecting an exploration of the New Jersey tract in Liberia, was then taken up, and after being amended, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Pinney, G. W. S. Hall, Esq., of Baltimore, was invited to sit as a Corresponding member.

The Committee on Emigration made a report, which was approved:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.

The Committee on Emigration, to whom was referred so much of the Annual Report as relates to the subject, respectfully report:

That they have had a free interchange of opinion in relation to the part of the Society's operations submitted for their consideration, and that they have agreed with entire unanimity in recommending a continuance of the policy hitherto pursued, of furnishing the requisite means to forward, and temporarily to support, such persons of African descent as may offer to emigrate to the

land of their progenitors. They would, however, respectfully suggest to the Board the propriety of conducting the emigration of the present year, so far as they can properly influence it, as to strengthen the settlements already made in the Republic of Liberia. While they would not be disposed to discourage the proposed settlement of the New Jersey Society, they are yet much impressed with the importance of so fortifying the settlements at Robertsport, Bassa, Sinou, and Cape Palmas, as to enable those settled at these points to protect themselves from outrage and injury, whether from native chiefs, who seek to gratify their cupidity by violating the laws of the Republic, or from trading parties on the coast, animated by similar motives. They would thus strengthen the hands of the Liberian authorities in the noble work of resisting such outrages as were attempted by the officers of the *Regina Cœli*, and thereby put an end to the slave trade in disguise as they had previously done when carried on under its proper name.

WM. V. PETTIT,
S. H. HUNTINGTON,
JAMES HALL, Committee.

The following resolution, offered by Hon. Mr. Schenck, was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Agencies:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized, and hereby instructed, to appoint and commission the Rev. E. G. Nicholson general travelling and collecting Agent for a district to be composed of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, making such agreement with him as they may deem just and expedient as to his commissions, or other compensation, for his services; and the said Agent to have the authority to appoint or employ all his subordinate agents or assistants, within the district so assigned to him, and to be responsible for their collections, and for their right and faithful performance of the duties entrusted to them.

The letter of Charles Howard, Esq., President of the Maryland State Colonization Society, was then called up—Whereupon, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, be appointed a committee to meet the committee of the Maryland State Society, with authority to assure the latter of the desire of this Board to obtain their cooperation in its deliberations, and to invite them to appoint representatives to the next and future meetings of this Board, under the 5th article of the Constitution of the American Colonization Society:—With the understanding that this Board will recognize all credits to this Society on account of advances for the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, for carrying emigrants, and all moneys expended by the Maryland Colonization Society for colonization purposes and for the use of so much of Liberia as was founded by the State of Maryland, as a basis of representation for that particular year.

The report of Dr. James Hall, as agent of the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, was called up, and on motion of Mr. Pinney, referred to the Committee on Accounts.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

The Board met according to adjournment. The President of the Society in the Chair. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Danforth, the minutes of last night's proceedings were read and approved.

The Committee on Auxiliary Societies made a report, which, on motion, was accepted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

The portion of the Annual Report referred to the Committee on Auxiliaries, is in the following words:

"It is much to be desired that some method should be devised by the State Societies, which would enable them more effectually to aid the pecuniary resources and invigorate the operations of this Society. They occupy the States where wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions generally are well sustained. Applications by this Society to the citizens of these States must be made through the State Societies; and through them, the public naturally suppose, donations to the Parent Society will be made. It will be for the officers of these Societies to consider whether anything, and if so, what, can be done, to increase the amount of their contributions to this Society."

The difficulty here briefly suggested, deserves a more extended statement.

The delegates of the State Societies form a powerful, and commonly a controlling element in this Board. They come here annually, and prescribe what the Parent Society shall do, and what it shall not. They sometimes bind very heavy burdens, and lay them on its shoulders. The tasks which they impose cannot be performed without a large amount of funds. As reasonable taskmasters, they ought to see to it that the funds are furnished, or at least that the Parent Society is at liberty to obtain them. Pharaoh, himself, did not forbid his Hebrew servants to get straw where they could find it.

The auxiliaries, by their delegates, next forbid the Parent Society to solicit funds where they may most readily be obtained, in those "States where wealth abounds, and where benevolent institutions generally are well sustained." The auxiliaries reserve to themselves the exclusive right to solicit funds in those States. If the Parent Society needs funds from any of those States, it must ask the auxiliary for them. Against this arrangement there would be no objection, if the auxiliaries would collect and pay over what the Parent Society needs, for the execution of the tasks imposed upon it.

But, in the third place, some of the auxiliaries, sometimes, expend nearly all the funds they collect on separate objects of their own, paying over, about the end of each year, just enough to secure a representation in this Board, and thus the Parent Society is deprived of the aid which it needs and might otherwise receive from its friends in such States.

In the operation of this arrangement, there is sometimes an additional element of unfairness. In each of these States, the Parent Society has friends who desire to give for the promotion of its objects, but who would give less, or nothing, to be expended on separate plans of the State Society. Such friends sometimes send their donations directly to the treasury at Washington; but oftener, probably, they give to the State Society, considering it as only an agency for the conveyance of their donations to the Parent Society. But these donations, when once in the treasury of the auxiliary, are expended on its separate objects, and never reach the destination for which the donors intended them. This is practically unfair to the donors, as well as to the Parent Society.

This evil, your Committee are aware, is sometimes made to appear greater than it is. State Societies, by previous agreement or request, expend a part of their funds for the Parent Society, in executing its tasks; thus saving the trouble of sending the money to Washington and back again, and often, much other trouble besides. Sometimes they procure donations and bequests, which are paid directly to the Parent Society at Washington, without the ceremony of passing through the treasury of the auxiliary; and then, a tabular statement is presented to this Board, giving those auxiliaries credit for only such sums as have passed, in cash, through their treasuries into the treasury of the Parent Society. Such statements injuriously misrepresent the auxiliaries to which they relate. Yet, after all due allowance on this account, the difficulty is of serious magnitude, and, in the words of the Report referred to us, "it is much to be desired that some method should be devised" for removing it.

It is not difficult to devise such a method; but, as the Report implies, its execution must depend on the pleasure of the State Societies. If they would only abstain from all separate action, not previously agreed upon in this Board, or authorized by the Executive Committee, and employ their whole power in assisting the Parent Society to perform the tasks which they impose upon it,

the difficulty would be at an end. They might still have their separate action, but it would consist in doing an assigned part of the general work; and the part assigned would always be with their own consent, and usually of their own suggestion. The work thus done by them would as "effectually aid the pecuniary resources and invigorate the operations of this Society," as if the dollars expended on it had been paid into its treasury and out again.

Your Committee see no good reason why the auxiliaries should object against this remedy. If a new project, really worthy to be executed, should suggest itself to any of them, the Executive Committee would almost always give it their reasonable sanction. If that sanction should be withheld, it would seldom be any great evil to wait till they can consult their brethren, assembled in this Board of Directors. If both the Committee and the Directors refuse their sanction, the auxiliary may well distrust its own wisdom. If, however, after all, it feels bound in duty to proceed, it cannot reasonably object to proceeding as an independent Society, and not as an auxiliary.

Some years since, the Rev. John Orcutt, of Massachusetts, was appointed agent of the Parent Society for the State of Connecticut, with a competent salary. He was soon after chosen Secretary of the Auxiliary in that State, and was its only salaried officer. All his collections were paid into, or accounted for at, the treasury in Washington. Much of the success of this Society is doubtless due to the personal characters of its Secretary and other officers. Still, that arrangement seems to be proved, by the experiment, the most efficient yet devised for an auxiliary. But there are serious difficulties, growing out of the history of some of the State Societies, in the way of its universal adoption; and if the State Societies will generally comply with the other suggestions already made, its adoption is of minor importance. Abstinence from expenditures not previously authorized by the general voice of our brotherhood, would accomplish nearly all that can reasonably be expected. We commend this part of the Annual Report to their serious consideration.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH TRACY,
J. G. GOBLE,
W. L. UNDERWOOD, Com.

On motion of Dr. Goble, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Goble, Huntington, and Stoddard, were appointed the committee.

The Nominating Committee reported the following nominations—which are the same as last year:—Whereupon, the report was adopted, and the persons therein named duly elected, viz:

Corresponding Secretary, Rev. R. R. GURLEY.

Financial Secretary, Rev. W. McLAIN.

Travelling Secretary, Rev. JOHN ORCUTT.

Executive Committee—HARVEY LINDSLEY, M. D., JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Esq., WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq., W. W. SEATON, Esq., Rev. GEORGE W. SAMSON, Hon. WILLIAM MERRICK, Hon. ISAAC BLACKFORD.

Mr. Gregory, from the Committee on Accounts, made the following report, respecting the voyages of the ship Mary Caroline Stevens; when, after some remarks from Dr. Hall, it was, on motion of Mr. Huntington,

Resolved, That the report be accepted.

REPORT—SHIP MARY CAROLINE STEVENS.

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the accounts of Dr. James Hall, Agent of the Company's Ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, for the past year, report—

That the Agent has made, from time to time, detailed accounts, supported by vouchers, of the result of the several voyages, which accounts have had the examination of the Executive Committee and the Financial Secretary; it would therefore be a useless labor for the Committee to go over the same work again. A summary of the two round voyages, marked C. and D., is herewith presented, with a satisfactory explanatory letter of Dr. Hall, which the Committee recommend to be entered upon, and be published with, the minutes. The Agent is satisfied with the arrangement made for his compensation, for the large amount of labor and responsibility involved in the charge of the ship; and as he furnishes from his own enterprize the means for meeting the compensation the Society avoids a serious item which would otherwise arise in commissions for the performance of the service. The allowance to Dr. Hall is one thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in freight of flour furnished by himself. In case there is no room for one thousand barrels annually, the deficiency is a charge in money.—(For Exhibit, see pages 111 and 112)

All which is respectfully submitted.

D. S. GREGORY,
HENRY STODDARD,
SIDNEY A. SCHIEFFELIN, Com.

Letter of Dr. Hall.

BALTIMORE, January 1st, 1859.

Rev. Wm. McLAIN, *Financial Secretary A. C. S.*,

DEAR SIR:—I hand you herewith a summary of the expenditures and earnings of the ship M. C. Stevens, for two voyages, her 3d and 4th, designated as C. and D., comprising the second year's service of the ship. They are made up from accounts furnished you at different times, to which I refer you for items. You will note discrepancies in the footings of the enclosed and those accounts, which arise from the fact that many items are there entered not strictly appertaining to the ship, being merely debits and credits of the A. C. S.

I very much regret that the present exhibit shows a material falling off from the same of last year, or the two first voyages of the ship; but you will note that it arises mainly from a diminution of the business of the Society. The paying freight, it will be seen, has increased. Last year the charges to the Society amounted to \$14,697—adding to this the sugar mill, taken gratis, estimated at \$500—\$15,197; whereas, this year it amounts only to \$9,571: a difference of \$5,326. The paying freights and passengers last year amounted to \$5,762; this year to \$8,023;—an increase of \$2,261. You will also note that voyage D. is the first that yields any amount for freight home. I will add, that in voyage E., which will come into our next year's account, the freight will out exceeds that of any previous voyage, and I have reason to hope the home freight will also. You will notice that the expenses of the ship average about the same at each voyage. I think we may safely calculate that the paying freight both ways will gradually increase to the extent of the full capacity of the ship, not required for emigrants and the Society's freight. And this will much exceed the amount heretofore taken in consequence of ballasting with iron, which you are aware was done previous to her departure on her last voyage, to the estimated increase of her capacity of near 1,000 bbls. The insurance on the ship is diminished one-half, agreeable to a resolution of the Board of Directors at their last meeting. I have set the salary of myself as Agent in the general summary of the year at \$1,000, as I see you have charged that amount paid by a vote of the Board of Directors, but I considered it as due for the first year's services as Agent. For my services the present year I shall deduct from freight furnished voyage E., as per vote of the Board, 1,000 bbls.

It may not be superfluous to remark, that the ship performs as well as during her first year's service, making passages on an average in less time than any square-rigged vessel in the trade. I have thus far been fortunate, too, in securing the services of a good master and officers, having heard no reasonable complaint from any quarter. From this cause, and the superior accommodations of the ship, and provisions for cabin passengers, she is sought by such to their great inconvenience in many other respects, both by Liberians having

occasion to visit this country, and by missionaries to different parts of the coast. In fine, she may be said fully to answer the expectations of those who have ever advocated the running of a ship by the Society.

Accompanying this you will find the letter-books and files containing the correspondence relative to the business of the ship, together with bills vouching for the various items in the accounts furnished you, heretofore referred to.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES HALL.

Mr. Whittlesey, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom had been referred the action of the N. Y. State Colonization Society concerning the suppression of the slave trade, and other important matters, made the following report, which was accepted. The resolutions recommended by the Committee were then taken up *seriatim*, and adopted. On motion of Mr. Pinney, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing report be approved, and with the resolutions attached, be published in the African Repository.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS OF THE NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom were referred copies of the Resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society on the 3d of January, 1859, report—

That for convenience of reference, the Committee number said resolutions in consecutive order:

The first resolution renewedly expresses the opposition of said Society to the slave trade in Africa, open or disguised. The 9th section of the first article of the Constitution provides, that "the migration or importation of such persons, as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress, prior to the year 1808." At the 2d session of the 9th Congress, Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, presented that section of the Constitution to the attention of Congress, and invited legislative action thereon. By an act approved March 2d, 1807, the importation of negroes to be enslaved after the 1st of January, 1808, was prohibited. If New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut had voted in the convention to form the Constitution of the United States, to prohibit the slave trade after January 1st, 1800, it would have ceased at that time.

When the act of March 2d, 1807, was passed, there was harmony and unity in the views and feelings of the people throughout the United States on the subject of the slave trade; and now the Committee entertain no doubt, that in each of the great divisions of the United States, a large majority of the people are as strongly opposed to a renewal of the slave trade, as the Society, whose resolution is under consideration. This Committee has no reason to doubt, that the Administration, and the Government of the United States, deem the trade to be odious, and will exercise their constitutional power to suppress it. The Committee think that every humane, well disposed, and patriotic citizen of the United States, has a high duty to discharge in this matter, as well as the officers of the Government; and it is cause of regret, if not of astonishment, that in the principal ports of the United States, where the unanimous voice of the people is ostensibly raised against the traffic, ships are built, fitted up, and furnished with manacles for the trade, in all of which a large number of mechanics and laborers are employed, without any interference whatever on the part of the people. This Committee recommend a concurrence in the views expressed in the first resolution.

2d. The second resolution expresses an earnest desire for a more effective action of the Government of the United States to suppress the slave trade, by substituting small, but well armed war steamers, for the large sail vessels now employed. It is wise, in all instances, to adapt the best means to acquire the object in view. The settled principle and policy of the United States has been, and is, to deny to all sovereign Powers the right to search their vessels, sailing under their national flag. The practice of Great Britain to search American vessels for deserters from British vessels, was one cause of the war of 1812,

and although she did not expressly relinquish the right by the treaty of Ghent, she virtually abandoned it, and now disclaims the right. The consequence is, that Americans fit out vessels in our ports, clear with American papers, sail under our national flag to the west coast of Africa, arrange for cargoes of slaves, transfer their vessels to Spanish or Portuguese officers, and are protected from the British cruisers by the flag they dishonor. Small steamers are wanted, to move rapidly upon different points of the coast, to surprize the American vessels engaged in the slave trade; and if necessary to enter rivers, and steam up them, to surprize the boats and the slave stations. If an American had a contract to suppress the slave trade on the west coast of Africa, he would use small steamers in connection with large vessels, to accomplish his object most efficiently and economically.

This Committee think this subject should be presented to the Secretary of the Navy, and to the President, accompanied by all the information within the power of the Executive Committee to collect. Gentlemen from Connecticut are in this city who are intimately acquainted with the Secretary of the Navy and possess his confidence; one of whom is a member of this Board. The Secretary of the Navy has been, on more than one occasion, a distinguished member of this Board, as a delegate from his native State; and this Committee is gratified to believe, his habits and character give the assurance, he will, with pleasure, devote as much time to the investigation of the subject, as the arduous duties of his office will permit. From respect to him, and to save him from unnecessary labor in obtaining facts for his action, this Committee will recommend in the resolution presented herewith, that the powers of the Executive Committee be so far enlarged, as to authorize them to invite the co-operation of other gentlemen.

Resolved, That the second resolution be referred to the Executive Committee, to prosecute such measures, with the Secretary of the Navy, and with the President of the United States, as they shall deem to be best suited to accomplish the important object therein stated. And the powers of said Executive Committee are hereby, so far enlarged, as to permit them to invoke the aid of other gentlemen, if they should think proper to do so.

3d. The third resolution involves a question as to the powers of the General Government, concerning which, gentlemen of great distinction entertain different opinions; and believing, as this Committee does, that this Society should not agitate it, the following resolution is submitted:

Resolved, That this Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the said third resolution, without prejudice to the views entertained by the Board of Managers of the New York State Colonization Society, as to the powers of the General Government to furnish the aid sought to be obtained, and as to the expediency of granting it; and that said third resolution be laid on the table.

4th. The fourth resolution, in the opinion of the Committee, interferes with the executive branch of the Government, and one of its officers, in regard to his accountability for property entrusted to him. This Committee participate with the New York Board in the warm gratification expressed in the conduct of Commander Chauncey, and it does not doubt, that his disposal of the property mentioned will be, and is, impliedly, sanctioned.

The following resolution is submitted:

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Directors in the matter of the fourth resolution is not deemed to be necessary nor expedient: that this Committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be laid on the table.

ELISHA WHITTLESEY, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.

The Committee on Agencies, through its chairman, Mr. Slaughter, made the following report, which, with the resolutions attached, were adopted:

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report, that they have examined the documents referred to them. This examination has resulted in a conviction

of the fact, that our agencies are defective in number and in general efficiency. That the number of agents is utterly inadequate to the successful culture of the wide field which invites our labors, is evident from the mere statement of the following facts: Upon the wide theatre of the United States outside of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, in which alone are self-supporting State organizations, having the exclusive administration of affairs within their respective borders, there are only five agents of the American Colonization Society; of whom three are in the State of Ohio, leaving the remainder of the States, except those above named, in which there are living State Societies, uncultivated by any direct agency, and unproductive of any fruits but spontaneous donations, or those which are picked up by other agents occasionally transcending their legitimate sphere. The amount of the collections of these agents, including receipts for the African Repository, and also including the collections of Mr. Seys, now detailed upon duty in Liberia, is \$7,591.67;—the salaries and expenses amounting to \$3,128.41—leaving a balance of collections over expenditures of \$4,469.26. This statement excludes the results of the valuable labors of the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, who is not, technically, an agent, but one of the Secretaries of this Board.

That something should be done to bring into the field a larger and more efficient corps of agents, is evident we think from the mere statement of these facts. But as the constitution clothes the Executive Committee with the authority to appoint and direct agents, it is not competent to this Board to move in the matter except by way of amendment of the constitution or suggestions to the Executive Committee. We therefore respectfully but earnestly recommend to the Executive Committee the immediate reorganization of the whole system of agencies, and commend to their serious consideration the proposition of the Ohio Society in reference to the Rev. Mr. Nicholson, and the assigning of similar duties to the Rev. Mr. Orcutt in other States where there are no active State Societies. The high character, zeal, and general capacity of these gentlemen, and their familiarity with the respective fields, would probably enable them to do good service in vitalizing State Societies now in a condition of suspended animation, and in enlisting in our service a more effective corps of laborers.

The Committee embody these views in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the Executive Committee the re-organization of their whole system of agencies, with a view to its increased efficiency.

2. *Resolved*, That we recommend to the serious consideration of the Executive Committee the proposition of the Ohio Society, in reference to the Rev. Mr. Nicholson.

3. *Resolved*, That we also recommend the assigning of like duties to the Rev. Mr. Orcutt in the Eastern States.

All which is respectfully submitted.

PHILIP SLAUGHTER,
WILLIAM COPPINGER, Com.

On motion of the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this Board having been advised, since their last meeting, of the course pursued by the President of this Society when in St. Petersburg during the winter of 1857-'8, as evidenced by his correspondence, with the Grand Duke Constantine, published in the African Repository of April, 1858, in regard to Liberia, fully concur therein; and that this Board take the present occasion to express their gratification at the ready assent of the Grand Admiral, the Grand Duke Constantine, to the President's request, that the ships of the Imperial Marine, which may find themselves on the coast of Africa, should visit the ports of Liberia; this Board fully appreciating "the additional countenance that will be thereby afforded to the efforts which the people of the young Republic are making to take a rank among the nations."

The Board then adjourned to meet this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 20, 1859.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment: the President in the Chair. The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Pinney offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Directors legally appointed as delegates by the State Societies, shall be considered as holding office for one year—from January 1 to December 31.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Cleveland, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be presented to the Secretaries of the Society and the Executive Committee, for their valuable and efficient services.

On motion of Mr. Gurley, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be presented to the President of this Society for the able and judicious manner in which he has presided during the session of the Board of Directors.

On motion of Mr. Whittlesey, it was

Resolved, That this Board present their thanks to William Coppinger, Esq., for his able and faithful services as Secretary of this Board during the present session.

The minutes were then read and approved.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pinney.

The Board then adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN H. B. LATROBE,

Pres. Am. Col. Society.

WM. COPPINGER, *Secretary.*

Receipts and Expenditures of the American Colonization Society, from January 1st to December 31st, 1858.

To balances due the Society, per last report, -	54,989 85	By balances due by the Society, per last report, -	11,473 45
Receipts from the following sources, viz:—		Payments for the following objects, viz:—	
Profit and Loss, -	838 67	Profit and Loss account, -	247 97
Expense account, -	625 00	Expense account, compensation of Agents, -	5,949 31
African Repository, -	2,807 54	African Repository, paper and printing, -	4,871 34
Donations, -	16,750 63	Mary Caroline Stevens, including \$1,000, Dr. -	
Mary Caroline Stevens, freight, &c., -	18,117 06	Hall's salary for 1857, and \$2,935.50 paid for pig iron for permanent ballast, -	22,651 98
Legacies, -	5,458 84	Legacies, -	309 00
Emigrants, -	17,922 45	Emigrants (including balances owed for last year) Colony of Liberia—(expenses of agents and physicians in Liberia,) -	26,380 97
Total receipts, including above balances, -	116,810 04	Contingent account, -	5,318 40
Balances due by the Society, -	11,304 32	Office expenses—salaries of Secretaries, rent of office, fuel, stationery, postage, &c., -	97 19
		Interior settlement at Careysburg, -	5,802 08
		Recaptives of the Echo, -	4,392 39
			8,636 15
Total receipts, 61,820 19		Total Expenditures, including above balances, -	96,131 23
“ expenses, 61,196 57		Balances due to the Society, (including invoices sent to Liberia, of which returns have not yet been made,) -	31,359 51
Cash in hand, 623 62		Cash in hand, -	632 62
			31,983 13
			128,114 36

The following certificates of stock, and bonds, are held by this Society at present, as will appear by reference to the Stock Book, viz:—
 Ten preferred bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company for \$1,000 each; also, certificate of said Company for \$1,200, being amount of accrued interest from Jan. 1, 1852, to Jan. 1, 1854; also, certificate for one share of the Stockbridge and Pittsfield Railroad Company, from which the Society receives seven per centum dividend annually; also, twelve coupon bonds of the Corporation of Alexandria, Va., for \$1,000 each, which have been purchased with the \$10,000 Graham Legacy, and which are held in trust, for educational purposes in Liberia, according to the provisions of the will of the late Augustus Graham: also, four coupon bonds of the State of Virginia for \$1,000 each.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, January 1, 1859.

The Committee on Accounts have made an examination of the vouchers and compared them with the entries of the disbursements by the Financial Secretary, for the year 1858, and find the entries correct.

D. S. GRACEY, Chairman.

Estimate of Expenses and Earnings of the Ship M. C. Stevens—Voyage C.

EXPENSES.		EARNINGS.	
1857.		1857.	
Nov. 1—Sundry bills of stores and provisions for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, Portage bill—or entire wages of officers and crew, - - - - -	1,932 80	Nov. 1—Cabin passage out, - - - - -	900 00
Ship chandlery, cordage, &c., - - - - -	2,266 89	Cabin and steerage passage on Coast and home, Freight out, \$550, and home, \$210.63, - - -	1,067 19
General disbursements in U. States, as port charges, pilotage, towage, wharfage, ballasting, wood, water, coal, &c., - - - - -	873 46	Sundry stores and empty barrels sold on Coast, - - - - -	760 63
Disbursements on Coast, as fresh provisions, vegetables, Kroomen, &c., - - - - -	502 88	Sundry passages and freight for A. C. S.—Mr. Cowan's cabin passage out, home, and on the Coast, - - - \$250	104 33
Sundry contingent expenses incident to freighting, as drayage, freight, Express, &c., - - -	373 39	112 adult emigrants in steerage, \$35, 44 children, \$17.50, - - - 770	
Sundry bills of repairs in port, - - - - -	167 43	Freight, estimated at - - - 991	5,931 00
Half year's full insurance on \$40,000, - - -	133 28	Sundry passengers and freight for Md. State Col. Society, charged in account for advances on ship, estimated as 6 adult emigrants, at \$35, \$210	
Balance, - - - - -	1,651 00	Freight, - - - - - 50	260 00
	1,267 02	Passage of women home, Mrs. Farrow unpaid, - - - \$45	
		Ditto, Mrs. Kemp, draft on Atwell for ditto, protested, - - - 100	145 00
			9,168 15
		1858.	
		April 1—By balance of gain, - - - - -	1,267 02

E. & O. E.
BALTIMORE, April 30, 1858.

JAMES HALL,
Agent for the Ship.

Estimate of Expenses and Earnings of the Ship M. C. Stevens—Voyage D.

1853.	EXPENSES.	1858.	EARNINGS.	
			May 1—	
May 1—	Provisions and stores, voyage round, for officers, crew, cabin and steerage passengers, Portage bill—entire wages of officers and crew, - - - - -	1,697 78	Cabin passage out, - - - - -	435 00
	Bill of ship chandlery, cordage, &c., - - - - -	2,272 96	Passage on Coast and home, - - - - -	838 78
	General disbursement bills, as port charges, pilotage, towage, wharfage, stevedores' labor, watching, wood, water, &c., - - - - -	814 87	Sundry freights out, - - - - -	1,923 96
	Ditto, on Coast, as provisions, Kroomen, ballasting, &c., - - - - -		on Coast and home, - - - - -	2,395 53
	Sundry contingent expenses, as drayage, freight, and Express charges, - - - - -	849 04	Ditto provisions and lumber sold on Coast, - - - - -	105 75
	Bills for repairs by damage sustained by grounding, - - - - -	493 65		
	Half insurance for one year on \$40,000, - - - - -	82 08	Sundry passages and freights for A. C. S., viz:	
	Balance, - - - - -	590 96	69 adults, at \$35, - - - - -	\$2,415 00
		1,651 00	38 children, at \$17.50, - - - - -	665 00
		486 49	Freight estimated at - - - - -	860 41
				3,940 41
		8,939 43		
			By balance of gain, - - - - -	\$486 49
				8,939 43

JAMES HALL,
Agent for the Ship.

BALTIMORE, October 31, 1853.

E. & O. E.

General Summary for the year, comprising two voyages.

Expenses of Voyage C, - - - - -	7,901 13	Earnings of Voyage C, - - - - -	9,168 15
Do. D, - - - - -	8,452 94	Do. D, - - - - -	8,939 43
Salary as Agent of the Ship, per annum, - - - - -	1,000 00		
Gain, - - - - -	753 51		
	<u>\$18,107 52</u>		<u>\$18,107 58</u>

Postal Convention

BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The Government of the Republic of Liberia, and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to promote the friendly relations existing between the two Countries, and to regulate, by means of a convention, the communication by post between the Territories of the Republic and the British Dominions, have named for this purpose, that is to say :

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Liberia, has named Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul General of the said Republic for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Postmaster General of Her Britannic Majesty, has named Rowland Hill, Esq., Secretary of the General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles :

ARTICLE 1. The total amount of postage to be collected in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon ordinary letters, posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to Liberia, and conveyed between the United Kingdom and Liberia, by British mail packet, shall be as follows :

For every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, British, one rate of six pence, of which five pence shall represent the British postage, and one penny the Liberian postage.

Reciprocally, the total amount of postage to be collected in the Republic of Liberia, upon ordinary letters posted in Liberia, and addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and conveyed between Liberia and the United Kingdom by British mail packet, shall be as follows :

For every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce British, one rate of twelve cents, United States currency, of which two cents shall represent the Liberian postage, and ten cents the British postage.

With respect to the charge upon letters above the weight of half an ounce, British, the following scale of progression shall be adopted in both countries :

For every letter above the weight of half an ounce, British, and not exceeding one ounce, two rates ;

For every letter above the weight of one ounce, British, and not exceeding two ounces, four rates ;

For every letter above the weight of two ounces, British, and not exceeding three ounces, six rates ;

And so on, two rates being added for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

The prepayment of these rates of postage shall be compulsory.

ART. 2. In exception to the concluding stipulation of Article 1, preceding, it is agreed that every letter posted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, upon which letter an amount of postage insufficient for its prepayment has been paid, shall be forwarded to its destination provided the postage has been prepaid to the extent at least of one rate of six pence or twelve cents. Upon such letter there shall be collected, by the office which delivers it, the amount of the difference between the postage prepaid and the postage which should have been prepaid ; together with a fixed additional rate of six pence, or twelve cents as a fine.

The whole amount on the delivery of insufficiently paid letters shall be divided between the Post Offices of the two Countries, in the same proportion as the postage which is prepaid.

ART. 3. The Post Offices of the two Countries shall mutually account to each other for the portion of the postage which is due to each upon the letters dispatched from one office to the other.

The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office, for all paid letters forwarded from Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the sum of five pence for every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce.

The Post Office of Liberia shall further pay to the British Post Office the postage due to Great Britain for insufficiently paid letters forwarded to Liberia according to the basis laid down in Article 2, preceding.

Reciprocally, the British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Liberia for all paid letters forwarded from the United Kingdom addressed to Liberia, the sum of one penny for every letter not exceeding the weight of half an ounce.

The British Post Office shall further pay to the Post Office of Liberia the postage due to Liberia for insufficiently paid letters forwarded to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the basis laid down in Article 2, preceding.

ART. 4. The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office for paid letters originating in Liberia, and transmitted by way of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to British Colonies or Countries beyond sea, as well as for unpaid letters originating in British Colonies or Countries beyond sea, and forwarded by way of the United Kingdom, and addressed to Liberia, as follows:

1st. The sum of five pence per single letter, viz :

Four pence for the sea conveyance between the United Kingdom and Liberia, and one penny for the transit over the territory of the United Kingdom.

2d. The sea rate paid by the British public upon letters exchanged between the United Kingdom and British Colonies or Foreign Countries beyond sea.

3d. The Foreign or Colonial rate or rates paid by the British Post Office to the Post Office of the Foreign Countries or British Colonies to or from which the letters are forwarded.

Table A, annexed to this Convention, shows the total amounts to be accounted for by the Post Office of Liberia upon letters of this class.

ART. 5. The Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office for every letter, not exceeding the weight of half an ounce, forwarded from a port in Liberia, by the British mail packets, to any other port on the west coast of Africa, or to any port at which those packets may touch on their voyage to and from the United Kingdom, the sum of four pence; and for heavier letters in proportion, according to the scale laid down in Article 1, preceding.

For every Newspaper forwarded in like manner, the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office the sum of one penny.

ART. 6. The British Post Office may send registered letters, from the United Kingdom, addressed to Liberia, and the Post Office of Liberia may, on its side, send registered letters, from Liberia, addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

A fee or additional charge, the amount of which the dispatching office shall fix, may be levied and retained in the country from which the registered letters are dispatched, but no postage, duty, or tax whatever shall be levied on the delivery of registered letters forwarded from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia, or forwarded from Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom.

ART. 7. The Post Office of Liberia may also send to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, registered letters addressed to the following British Colonies, viz : Malta, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, the British West Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, South Australia, Western Australia, Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Natal, and Mauritius.

Upon every registered letter so forwarded, the Post Office of Liberia shall account to the British Post Office for the sum of six pence, in addition to the postage due to the British Post Office.

ART. 8. The addresses of registered letters sent from one country to the other, shall be entered, by the dispatching office, in the table which is provided for the purpose in the letter bill, with such particulars as are pointed out by the said table.

These letters shall be tied together with a cross string, the ends of which shall be made fast to the bottom of the letter bill by means of a seal made of sealing wax.

ART. 9. Upon every British Newspaper duly registered at the General Post Office for transmission abroad, posted in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia, a postage of one penny only shall be collected, in advance by the British Post Office, and no charge whatever shall be made on its delivery in Liberia.

Reciprocally, upon every Newspaper posted in Liberia addressed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a postage of two cents only shall be collected in advance by the Post Office of Liberia, and no charge whatever shall be made on its delivery in the United Kingdom.

ART. 10. Upon every Newspaper originating in any British Colony or Country beyond sea, forwarded through the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, addressed to Liberia; and upon every Newspaper originating in Liberia, addressed to any British Colony or Country beyond sea, the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office the sum of one penny, and, in addition, any foreign transit postage with which the Newspaper may be chargeable when conveyed by way of any Foreign Country.

ART. 11. Subject to the following conditions: book packets may be sent from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Liberia, and *vice versa*.

1st. The postage must be prepaid, but the dispatching office may, if it thinks proper, permit a book packet, prepaid to the extent, at least, of one rate, to be forwarded to its destination. In such case the packet shall be charged with the deficiency, together with one additional rate of postage, as a fine.

2d. Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination.

3d. A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum, and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed written, or plain, or any mixture of the three. Further: all legitimate binding, mounting or covering of a book, publication, &c., or of a portion thereof shall be allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of Literary or Artistic matter, or usually appertains thereto; but no patterns or books of patterns (unless consisting merely of paper) shall be allowed.

4th. No book packet may contain any written letter, closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter, nor any communication of the nature of a letter written, in any such packet, or in or upon its cover.

5th. No book packet must exceed two feet British, in length, width, or depth.

ART. 12. The postage to be collected by the dispatching officer upon the book packets referred to in the preceding Article, shall be as follows:

1st. Upon book packets forwarded from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to Liberia—

For a packet not exceeding four oz. British, in weight.....	3d
For a packet weighing above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.....	6d
For a packet weighing above 8 oz. and not exceeding 1 lb.....	1s 0d
For a packet weighing above 1 lb. and not exceeding 1½ lb.....	1s 6d

and so on, six pence being added for each additional half pound or fraction of half a pound.

2d. Upon book packets forwarded from Liberia to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—

For a packet not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.....	6 cts.
For a packet weighing above 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz.....	12 cts.

For a packet weighing above 8 oz., and not exceeding 1 lb. 24 cts.

For a packet weighing above 1 lb., and not exceeding 1½ lb. 36 cts.
and so on, 12 cents being added for each additional half pound or fraction of half a pound.

ART. 13. The British Post Office shall pay to the Post Office of Liberia, one-third of the amount of postage collected in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland upon prepaid book packets forwarded to Liberia, and upon insufficiently paid book packets received from Liberia, and the Post Office of Liberia shall pay to the British Post Office two-thirds of the amount of postage collected in Liberia upon prepaid book packets forwarded to the United Kingdom, and upon insufficiently paid book packets received from the United Kingdom.

ART. 14. The British Post Office promises to use its good offices with the Post Office of the United States, in order to procure for the correspondence originating in the United States and addressed to Liberia, and *vice versa*, when forwarded through the United Kingdom, the advantage of prepayment to destination on either side.

ART. 15. Each of the mails exchanged between the Post Offices of the two Countries, shall be accompanied by a letter bill in which the dispatching office shall state the nature of the articles which the mail contains, and the amount of postage due to each office.

The office to which the mail shall be forwarded, shall acknowledge its receipt to the dispatching office by return of post.

The letter bills and acknowledgments of receipt shall be in accordance with the forms B, C, and D, annexed to the present Convention.

ART. 16. Dead letters, Newspapers, and book packets, which cannot be delivered from whatever cause, shall be mutually returned, monthly, for the same amount of postage which was originally charged by the sending office. Letters mis-directed or mis-sent shall be reciprocally returned without delay, and letters addressed to persons who have changed their residence and returned to the country whence the letters were sent, shall, in like manner be sent back charged with the rate that would have been paid if the letters had been delivered at the first address.

ART. 17. The British Post Office shall prepare, at the end of every quarter, accounts exhibiting the results of the exchange of correspondence between the respective offices. Such accounts shall be founded upon the acknowledgments of receipt of the respective offices during the quarter.

After these accounts have been compared and settled by the two offices the balance shall be paid in British money, by that office which shall be found to be indebted to the other.

ART. 18. The British Post Office and the Post Office of Liberia shall have power to modify, from time to time, by mutual consent, the whole of the arrangements agreed upon by the present Convention.

ART. 19. The present Convention shall come into operation on the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and shall continue in force until one of the two contracting parties shall have announced to the other, one year in advance, its intention to terminate it.

ART. 20. The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate, in London, the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

GERARD RALSTON, (L. S.)
ROWLAND HILL, (L. S.)

Liberia Port Regulations.

From the Annual Report of Foreign Commerce, recently transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of State, a document of great interest to those engaged in foreign trade, we extract the following passage from an official despatch of Consul JOHN J. FORNEY, resident at Monrovia:

"It is my opinion, that the laws of Navigation and Commerce of Liberia are conceived in the most liberal spirit, and as most of the provisions, viz: flour, hams, bacon, &c. &c, and lumber, tobacco, rum, powder, and much of the cotton goods imported into this country, are from the United States, it would appear desirable that the same liberal spirit should be manifested on the part of the Government of the United States, with all rightful and legal encouragement to this trade."

REGULATIONS FOR THE PORTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

ART. 1. The lawful commerce of all nations is on an equal footing in the ports of the Republic.

ART. 2. Vessels arriving in harbor after sunset are bound to show their colors on the following morning after daylight, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars. It is not permitted to fire in the harbor after sunset with cannon, muskets, pistols, or other fire-arms, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the Collector of Customs to board every foreign vessel anchoring within the limits of his port, before such vessel has had any communication with the shore.

No boats shall be allowed to board vessels entering the harbor, until the Port Officer's boat has taken cognizance of the same; and all persons violating this regulation shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the President of the Republic, or the Vice President during the inability or absence of the President.

ART. 4. All foreign vessels coming to anchor in any port or harbor of this Republic, shall pay an anchorage and lighthouse duty of fifteen dollars; vessels shall be compelled to pay lighthouse duty at ports only where there is a light established and kept up; and when a vessel has paid the lawful anchorage at any one port, she shall not be held liable to pay such anchorage at any other port of the Republic during the same voyage.

ART. 5. The master of any vessel anchoring in the ports of this Republic shall, within twenty-four hours from the time of his anchoring, enter his vessel at the Custom House, by exhibiting his register, or other documents in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the Customs at her departure from the port from which she may have arrived. He shall, on the entry of his vessel, exhibit to the Collector a correct manifest of the cargo on board of his vessel, furnish the Collector a copy of such manifest subscribed by the master, and certified by an oath to be administered by the Collector.

ART. 6. No goods or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel or boat, without a permit, to be obtained therefor from the Collector of the port where such goods are to be landed, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered from the master, and forfeiture of the goods so landed in each and every case. And no goods, wares or merchandise shall be landed from any vessel before the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning, nor after 6 o'clock post meridian.

ART. 7. No trade shall be made in harbors of this Republic between foreigners and foreigners, nor between foreigners and citizens, unless done under the immediate inspection of the Collector, or his deputy, without accounting to the Collector of the port where such trade has been made, for the duties arising on the goods so traded; any master, supercargo, or others, so offending, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each offence.

ART. 8. The Collector of each port or harbor is authorized and directed to place on board every foreign vessel coming to anchor in any port or harbor of this Republic, an Inspector, whose duty it shall be to remain on board such vessel during her stay in that port or harbor; and that it shall be the duty of such Inspector to superintend the landing of all goods, wares and merchandise:

he shall note the marks, numbers, weight or measures, as the case may be—the contents of all casks, bales, bundles, crates, and all kinds of packages, boxes, trunks, &c., except where there is freight, and the master or supercargo cannot give the contents; in that case, the packages shall be noted, and the contents made known to the Collector, or the consignee, and he shall deliver a correct account of all goods, wares, and merchandise, c. &c., landed under his supervision, to the Collector, immediately on his leaving such vessel or vessels. He shall not allow any goods, wares, merchandise, &c. &c., to be landed from any vessel or vessels in the port or harbor, until the master or supercargo of such vessel shall have obtained a permit from the Collector.

On rum, gin and whiskey, landed in this Republic, there shall be collected a duty of twenty-five cents on each gallon; and on brandy, wines and cordial, there shall be collected a duty of thirty-seven and a half cents on each gallon; and on ale, porter and claret there shall be collected a duty of six per cent. *ad valorem*; and all such articles shall be landed under the immediate observation of the Collector or his deputy, and by him gauged, or the quantity otherwise ascertained, and the amount of duties thereon be paid, before it goes out of the hands of the Collector.

ART. 9 No vessel shall be admitted to unlade any part of her cargo, at any other place, within the jurisdiction of this Republic, than at one of the ports of delivery established by law, to wit: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Grand Bassa, Sinou, and Harper—except vessels that pay an annual tax of seventy-five cents per ton; and then only under a general permit from the Collector, at such factories or trading stations for which licenses have been obtained from the Government; all goods or merchandise landed in violation of this provision, shall be forfeited, and the master, supercargo, or owner, of any vessel so landing goods or merchandise, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars.

ART. 10. Every captain, supercargo, or owner, of any vessel, wishing to depart, shall, having ceased landing goods, give at the Custom House at least twelve hours notice of his intention to do so, before clearance shall be granted. He shall render a just and true account of all goods, wares, and merchandise, landed from his vessel; and verify the same by oath, to be administered by the Collector. It shall be the duty of every such captain, supercargo, or commander, upon clearing his vessel, to render into the Custom House a just account of the amount of specie, and African produce, stating the kinds of produce, and quantities of each kind, as well as the names of persons who are about to take passage in his vessel. The Collector shall, after estimating and collecting the duties, grant such vessel a clearance.

ART. 11. None of a vessel's crew shall be discharged and left on shore without the permission of the local authorities, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, and such permission shall not be granted, except to Consuls, or unless the party to be discharged shall receive at least two months' pay at the time of his discharge.

ART. 12. Masters of vessels are prohibited from taking on board, or giving passage to any individual residing within this Republic, without a passport from the Secretary of State, unless to be landed within this Republic, under a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

ART. 13. All vessels engaged in the slave trade, or having any connection with the slave trade, shall not be allowed to enter the ports of this Republic; nor have any communication with the inhabitants of this Republic, except in cases of distress, when the circumstances are to be reported to the President, for his decision.

ART. 14. The Port Officer is entrusted with the execution of the preceding Regulations, and must be obeyed without delay. All masters of vessels entering the harbor, will receive from him a printed copy of the Port Regulations, for which twenty-five cents are to be paid.

Approved and ratified by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia.

W. A. JOHNSON,
Collector of Customs, Port of Monrovia,
and Harbor Master.

From Liberia.

IN our last number, we stated briefly the intelligence received by the "Exchange." The Rev. JOHN SEYS, under date of January 1st, writes:

"On Sunday, December 19th, we made Grand Cape Mount, and after a pleasant day, Divine service being held twice we crept up with a light breeze, a full bright moon, and a cloudless sky over us, and cast anchor at 9 P. M. You may imagine my surprise, my most agreeable surprise, when next morning very early, on going upon deck, I saw now plainly what I could but very indistinctly perceive the night before—a town, a rural settlement, with its scores and scores of neat though rudely built cottages, with their gardens and young fruit trees, scattered all over the hillside, and with the noble Receptacle in the midst, forming one of the many prominent durable monuments of the incalculable amount of good done to the African race by means of the American Colonization Society.

"To me, who had gone to that forest in September, 1856 traversed it again and again, marked out the site for the Receptacle saw it almost completed, and the people under my care, the pioneer band, measurably occupying it, and then leaving for other work assigned me elsewhere—to me this town of five hundred inhabitants, covering the beautiful slopes of that mountain, a town with its schools, places of worship, and a contented, happy people, the effect was indescribable. The change was as if wrought by magic. No, I will take that back, and exclaim, 'What hath the Lord wrought!' Instead of croaking about what has not been done in two short

years, I am rejoiced beyond measure at what has been accomplished; and while I had opportunity afforded me to move around, see the people at their homes, eat and drink with them, find out their condition, I have come to the deliberate conclusion—the evil reports of two or three dissatisfied liberated slaves notwithstanding—that you have a fine flourishing settlement at Grand Cape Mount; that by all means it ought to be sustained; that it is healthy, and will prove in the end one of the finest portions of this Republic.

"On arriving here, (at Monrovia,) on the 24th December, I was received, as usual, with the most cordiality and kindness, and my appointment as the agent of the United States Government for recaptured Africans, regarded with universal approbation. I called on his Excellency President Benson, immediately, was most kindly received by him, and, in an official correspondence held since our interview, my commission has been duly recognized, and accredited, at the seat of government of this Republic.

"The National Fair was being held on our arrival. Instead of a Crystal Palace they had one much more appropriate, a building made entirely of native material, bamboo floor and sides, and the roof covered neatly with the palm thatch. I obtained a season ticket, and mingled in the throng, to see and examine the evidences of Liberian improvement. I was surprised beyond all anticipation, and could scarcely realize where I was. I cannot enumerate the articles on exhibition, but I was truly gratified with every department. The specimens of sugarcane cannot be excelled in the West Indies, save in the island of Trinidad.

"Socks made of the silk of the great silk cotton tree of the tropics, is decidedly a triumph of Liberian ingenuity. Never did I believe that the short fibre of the article could possibly be spun or wove; but the daughters of Liberia have done it. Gun powder made here, made by a native Liberian, arrested my attention. Beautiful furniture, made of the superior woods of their forests, claimed admiration from all. But I can only mention, without commenting upon, the tools manufactured here, the superior iron ore, the cotton, coffee, cocoa, ginger, corn-meal, arrow-root, yams, eddoes, and many more—all giving indisputable evidence of the vast fertility of the soil, of the onward rapid march in the improvement of the people of Liberia, and of the consoling fact that those who labor for their advancement in the arts and sciences, or any other good thing, do not labor in vain."

January 1st, President BENSON writes:

"I received the Repositories by the 'Niagara,' as also those sent by the 'Stevens,' and thank you for your very able and truthful defence of us against the false imputations made by our enemies respecting the French emigration system. I was pleased to see that my communication of the 14th of September has reached you and been published. By the schooner 'Kingfisher,' which left this port on the 7th of October, I sent you additional documentary evidence, which I doubt not will fully satisfy every reasonable person as to our innocence of the base charges. I was satisfied that you and others, familiar with the history of Liberia and her affairs, had no misgivings, but there are others less acquainted with our affairs, and especially with the reputation of our

public officers, who notwithstanding are friendly to us, that I have been anxious to satisfy, and hence the documentary evidence sent.

"The history of the French emigration system is about one-third through the press, copies of which will be sent by the first opportunity after its issue.

"I send a few copies of my last message, which please distribute.

"Our National Fair held from the 20th to the 29th of December, was a most interesting occasion—an almost incredible improvement on the previous one. * * * I will try and have the Report published, as also the Census, with interesting statistics, in time to send by the 'Stevens,' which arrived in this port on the 24th ult."

LETTER FROM REV. G. L. SEYMOUR.

This earnest and self sacrificing missionary, writes under date of December 17, 1858, "That he had lately returned from an interior exploration to the Kong Mountains, a distance of three hundred and seventy-nine miles from Monrovia; that he had settled difficulties between two kings, instructing them in the friendly and cordial exchange of written contracts of eternal peace."

Mr. Seymour was absent from his station eight months, and will soon give his observations to the public. Mr. Seymour, in a truly apostolic spirit, has established a mission about one hundred miles interior, depending upon his own exertions mainly for support. He is very anxious that the Liberian missionaries should engage in earnest, faithful labors with faith and prayer among the heathen tribes of the interior. He urges the Liberian church to become

self-sustaining, the missionaries to hasten to the interior, so that the aborigines within and beyond the Republic may rejoice. He adds:

"The work is a matter of an age; and we must begin at once; aid from any Mission Board will be acceptable, as also men or persons, and as you intimate, I shall wait the Lord's time. I am glad to hear you say, by letter, that my journal is looked for with warmth and prayer and you may be assured that with an humble regard for my-self, I shall go forward in the cause of my Lord and Master for the good of Africa. I never supposed a person could become so enthusiastic, but experience proves to me the truth of the fact; and the more I pray the hotter the fire glows, and I believe that if faithful God will fan it to a flame. The aid wanted now is some one to take charge of another station, one day's walk northeast of Payneville; and then another station equally distant from that—station after station, until a long line of mission operations are to be seen among the Pessey tribe.

"The false reports from or about Liberia must be the result of a fevered brain; and all of our friends must know that the African fever produces degrees and changes in opinion and thoughts, which when expressed at different periods under different circumstances, bear a different character from the same source. The rule of necessity is as applicable to Liberia, and will produce the same results, as in other parts of the world; therefore let none of our friends notice with consequence these things in the light to discourage, but remember that no good cause progresses in this sinful world without something being said against it. Liberia is the starting

point of glorious political honor for our race therefore it is not strange to hear of an unmeaning slur hurled against her. Liberia has passed through great trials, and I believe her strength and trust in God is equal to the power of her foes now. She is to lead the fore front of one of the greatest moral reforms ever gracing history; she is this moment giving laws and religion, arts, &c., to nearly a dozen tribes within her domain to a respectable extent, as a government; while, however we may feel that more might be done by some whose business it is to apply their talent directly to the work. And here I must contend that the government should not bear the blame of a few. I never felt more desirous, or more encouraged, for Liberia, than at this moment; for I feel that secret springs are at work which will result in good; and as I pray and converse the flame fills my soul with a holy warmth, which enables me to stem every opposition and laugh at hindrances. I feel more and more the benefit of prayer, and that the prayers of the good people of the American Union will prevail with God for the heathen world, and when I learn that those different denominations make a common cause of the great duty of prayer, it fills my heart with gratitude and love to God for such tokens of his will being done on earth as in heaven. It accords with my feelings and sentiments, for when born of grace I was an anti-sectarian, and have been so ever since; and would remind you that my Mission in Pessey is of that character. We have members of different denominations at the station now, and hope for more. I shall take great pleasure in reading and explaining your kind favor to King Darphy and the other chiefs particularly interested. Pray for me,

and believe me your humble and obedient servant."

Mr. Seymour, under date of December 31, also writes:

"It is with humble gratitude that I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the forwarded donation from your respected friend, Mrs. —; and allow me to remark, that I regard it as a token of an increased interest for Africa, and particularly for the interior, a point hitherto somewhat neglected by our citizens; but I have the satisfaction to know that they are beginning to look interiorward, with a cheerful response to its call. Please let the dear friend know that all amounts forwarded to the Interior Liberian

Mission will be duly noticed and published in our report, through the proper channel; and all amounts thus forwarded to me, or my agents on the coast, will be applied to Mission work interior. You will no doubt see the journal of my tour, which I have endeavored to make interesting, while I do not claim any regard as a person of common ability, for I now begin to think that the work is one in which the first talent should be employed; and I entertain hopes that Liberia will act her part in the great work of exploration, civilization and christianity. She can do much for this part of Africa if she can have aid, and I have no doubt of aid forthcoming if it is applied to this purpose."

[From the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.]

Death of Dr. Goble.

IT is with the most sincere sorrow we announce to-day the death of our esteemed fellow citizen, Dr. JABEZ G. GOBLE, at the age of 60, from inflammation of the bowels. He was attacked suddenly and severely about a week since, but by the indefatigable exertions of the most accomplished physicians of this city and New York, he had been greatly relieved, and hopes of his recovery were entertained; but this morning the disease assumed a more alarming character, and the physicians found him entirely prostrated. He was partially revived with stimulants, but survived only till noon. It is supposed that mortification of the intestines had supervened.

By the death of Dr. G. a vacancy has been left in many affairs of public interest. He was a person peculiarly characterized by impulsive nervous energy, and in whatever he engaged, exerted himself most ac-

tively, communicating by his enthusiasm a portion of his spirit to those associated with him. He was a son of Luther Goble, one of the first persons who rendered Newark eminent for the manufacture of shoes. He was a graduate of Hamilton College, and being educated as a physician, at first devoted himself to a practice which was extensive, but after the year 1832 he gradually withdrew from it, and entered on other business. Of late years his principal private business has been that of Life Insurance, as examining physician and agent.

His public occupations have been numerous and important. He was a member of the Common Council in 1841-2-3-4; was chairman of the Committee on Schools, and on Licenses, and in 1844 was President. Public Education was a matter in which he warmly engaged, and to him is due some of the excellence of our present school system. In

1848 he was a member of the Assembly, and exerted himself in the same cause. If we recollect rightly, he brought in a bill for the establishment of a Normal School, which was not then adopted, but since that time a noble institution of the kind has been established * * *

He was early and actively connected with the N. J. R. R. Co., and was Secretary of the Bridge Company at the time of his death. In addition he was a Trustee of the Newark Academy, a Manager and Secretary of the Newark Savings Bank, (having held those positions from the commencement of the institution,) President of the Board of Trustees of the Third Presbyterian Church, and a deacon in the same, and Secretary of the N. J. Colon-

ization Society, besides being an active worker and earnest advocate in numerous charitable associations.

But his principal energies perhaps, were devoted to the Colonization cause. It is not too much to say, that he was the most active friend of Colonization in the State. He frequently spoke at meetings on behalf of that cause, and was indefatigable in his efforts to promote it. He attended as a delegate from this State the recent meeting of the American Colonization Society at Washington, and there urged a scheme for the exploration of Liberia, in which he was warmly interested. His loss to the Colonization Society will cause regret throughout the whole country, among those acquainted with his labors. * *

[From the Missionary Advocate.]

Death of Hon. James B. McGill, of Monrovia.

THE return of the Niagara from Liberia brought the sad intelligence of the death of our financial agent in Liberia, the Hon. J. B. MCGILL. We were about to make a notice of the sad event, when the following letter, addressed to Rev. D. Terry, was received from Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, who has long been personally connected with Liberia and other parts of Western Africa, both as a merchant and as an agent of the American Colonization Society. We judge the letter to be so just and true, and so well expressed that we substitute it for anything we could write:

"BALTIMORE, Dec. 14, 1858.

"To the Rev. D. Terry,

"DEAR SIR:—The Niagara brings us the really painful intelligence of the decease of our mutual friend, James B. McGill, the husband of

that ill fated woman who suffered so severely from a malignant disease and ill-placed confidence. The loss of Mr. McGill seems to verify the adage that 'misfortunes come not singly but in battalions.' I cannot but think, however, that in this case, as in most others, that one is the consequence of the preceding. The death of Mrs. McGill most deeply affected her husband, more especially the circumstances attending it did. They were the most mutually attached and happy pair I have ever known, and I much doubt if a shadow of unkindness or strife ever rested for a moment between them. The case is doubly painful to me, as by my advice Mrs. McGill came to this country for surgical aid, and the parting of herself and husband, on the deck of our ship, is painfully present with me when circumstances bring either to mind. In

the death of Mr. McGill I have lost a highly esteemed and valuable friend, a friend for more than the quarter of a century, and one to whose business capacity and strict integrity I am in a great degree indebted for the moderate competence I am fortunate enough to possess. That event, too, has deprived your Society of an agent whose services you and your predecessors no doubt duly estimated, and whose place you will find it most difficult to supply. It is not an easy matter to find, even in your own communion, one of integrity and ability to perform the responsible duties you require in an agent. Mr. McGill was not only 'honest and capable' but was the devoted agent of your mission, in fact himself one of your most efficient missionaries. He was also no doubt your largest contributor, in proportion to his means, on either side the Atlantic, besides the daily charities of his wife to the poorer members of your communion.

"Although I am not disposed to set a high estimate even on well-merited literary obituaries, 'the lettered urn or monumental stone,' yet I cannot but express a hope that the eminent virtues and long tried and faithful services of Mr. McGill will meet with that acknowledgment at your hands, or from the executive of your Society, that they deserve, and that will be so gratifying to his friends and family, the survivors of whom, although not of your church, have yet considered the interests of your mission and their brother's agency in it, almost as their own, both as a matter of pride and principle.

"Dr. McGill writes me to procure a suitable monument for his brother giving me the dates of his birth and death; the former October 22, 1817, the latter November 3, 1858; which possibly you might wish to know.

"With much respect and esteem,

"I am very truly yours

JAMES HALL."

[From N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb. 17th.]

Annual Meeting of the New Jersey Colonization Society.

THE annual meeting of this Society was held in the Second Presbyterian Church Elizabeth, on Wednesday evening. In the absence of the President, Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Col. W. C. Alexander of Princeton presided. The report was read by Dr. L. A. Smith, and alluded feelingly to the deaths of Rev. Dr. Janeway and Dr. Goble. It then goes on as follows:

"During the early part of the past year the cause of African Colonization was seriously impaired and retarded by the unpleasant rumors that the President and authorities of Liberia were covertly engaged with the French government in the slave trade. For a time this rumor, and

the unfortunate affair of the Regina Cœli at Monrovia, prevented many who had been regular and liberal benefactors of the cause, from contributing to the funds of the Society.

"After a season of suspension, the truth prevailed, and the authorities of Liberia were fully vindicated, and funds again flowed into the treasury, and the receipts, as will be seen by the Treasurer's report, are a fair average of former years, viz: Received, \$1 656 87; Paid to the Parent Society \$1,260; Expenses, \$320; Balance in hand, \$76.66. In conclusion, the Board would call the attention of the pastors of churches to the fact, that the Society now employs no agent to present

the cause to the people, and they would urge them to assume this duty, and take up a collection in its aid on or about the Fourth of July, and forward the same to our Treasurer, Matthias W. Day, at Newark. If this plan be generally adopted, it is believed that as much or more aid may be secured to the cause, as by any agency, and without the usual expense."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Richard T. Haines.

Vice Presidents—Theodore Frelinghuysen, Benjamin Williamson, G. F. Fort, George W. Doane, D. D., R. F. Stockton, Joseph Porter, Wm. P. Robertson, David Ryerson, Wm. A. Newell, Daniel Haines, Wm. C. Alexander, Charles Sugreaves, Ab'm Browning, Edward Buttle, Jacob W. Miller, Wm. L. Dayton, John S. Darcy, Peter D. Vroom, William Rankin.

Managers—Rev. Dr. McLean, R. S. Field, Rev. Dr. Magie, Dudley S. Gregory, J. M. Sherwood, Rev. Dr. Davidson, James S. Green, Rev. Dr. Proudfit, John R. Davison, L. A. Smith, John P. Jackson, Lewis Condit, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, Rev. Mr. Craven, R. T. Haines, Rev. S. S. Shedden, J. C. Garthwaite, Rev. Dr. Abeel, N. N. Halsted, Cornelius Walsh, Rev. Dr. Riddel, Rev. D. D. Lore, Rev. Dr. Stearns, Rev. H. B. Sherman, Rev. M. E. Ellison, P. S. Duryee, Rev. Dr. Beach Jones, Rev. W. M. Blodget.

Treasurer—Matthias W. Day, of Newark.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—Lyndon A. Smith.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Colonel Alexander and J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., and closed after a season of much interest.

Tribute to the memory of the Hon. Aaron Ogden Dayton.

WE have been favored with the perusal of the Discourse of Rev. Dr. Bernian, of New York, on the character and virtues of his distinguished friend, the late AARON OGDEN DAYTON. We hope to introduce, at some future time, some passages from

this excellent memorial of one whose services to this Society, as well as to the interests of private and public virtue, entitle him to a grateful and perpetual remembrance.

Intelligence.

A THOUGHTFUL BENEVOLENCE.

A friend in Lowell, Massachusetts, enclosing fifty dollars for the Society, observes:

"By the Journal for March, I learn that the receipts of the American Colonization Society, for the last month, are very small compared with the average of last year. I think, therefore, it is the duty of every friend of the Society to come forward and aid the benevolent enterprise as far as he may feel able."

How many will feel the force of this remark, and testify to their sense of its

reasonableness by liberal contributions? May we hope that five hundred readers of the Repository will each contribute fifty dollars to our treasury without delay? Many by the influence of this single example may be led to do likewise.

EXPEDITION FOR THE FIRST OF MAY.

Applications for a passage to Liberia in the Society's ship, the Mary Caroline Stevens, to sail from Baltimore the first of May next, should be forwarded immediately to the office of the Society in Wash-

ington, or to Dr. James Hall, Colonization Office, Baltimore. Considerable over one hundred have already expressed their intention to embark at that time, while now a few are preparing to go out in November. There is a new interest in African Colonization showing itself among the more intelligent free colored population of the country, and the rising character, the expanding and brightening prospects of Liberia, will increase it. There is a great motive, higher than any of mere interest, which sooner or later will dispose many of them to emigrate to Africa, that of benevolent regard for her civilization and the gathering of her children into the Christian fold. The rivers, the forests, the rich products and mines of Africa, are to be their possession, the inheritance of her children forever.

WE learn from the Journal of Commerce that efforts are being made in Philadelphia to purchase the freedom of Eliza Mitchell and her five children, owned in Fredericksburg, Va. This woman formerly belonged to Judge Coulter, of Fredericksburg, Va., was reared in his family, and Mrs. Coulter, by will, desired that her slaves should be manumitted, but the will was set aside in the Court of Virginia, under construction of law, and Eliza and her five children left in slavery. Some \$200 have been collected to aid her emancipation.

COLONIZATION ADDRESS.—Hon. J. H. B. Latrobe, President of the American Colonization Society, delivered, at the Academy of Music, last evening, the address which elicited so much commendation when it was originally pronounced at the last Anniversary of the Society. The speaker traced the history of the movement from its inception, 42 years ago, down to the present time. He treated the free negro question at length and with great ability, and believed that time and circumstances only were wanting to realize the purpose of the Society in the general emigration of that class to the Liberian Republic. The address contained in a close compass all the facts bearing upon the subject, and a multitude of powerful arguments, showing the feasibility of the colonization plan, and urging its claims for support upon American philanthropists.

Mr. Latrobe is a fluent and graceful speaker, and was listened to with deep interest.—*Jour. of C. M.*

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY.—We learn from the President of the Wilberforce University, Dr. Ross, that there are at the present time more than eighty pupils in that institution. About one third of them have been slaves, but have been set free by their masters, and placed there to be educated, and fitted for the duties of life. Another third is from the State of Ohio, where the University is located, and the remaining third is from the other free States. Some of them are fitting themselves for the ministry, others are preparing to teach school. There are several young men in the institution who give promise of great usefulness. We are happy to learn that the enterprise is so successful, and that it promises to become an instrumentality of great efficiency in elevating a long neglected and degraded race. We commend this enterprise to the true friends of the colored man, and ask the sympathies, benevolence, and prayers of all in its behalf. Here is common ground on which all may unite, for all are invited to aid this noble band of teachers in a work which challenges the admiration of the good on earth and in heaven.—*N. Y. Ch. Adv.*

In the Louisiana Legislature, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 37 to 17, have refused to pass the "African apprenticeship bill," which in effect provides for the re-opening of the foreign slave trade to that State. Attempts have been made to get the bill through two preceding Legislatures. This scheme has thus far received the emphatic disapproval of all the State Legislatures to whose notice it has been brought. This result simply indicates the general sentiment of the South with regard to the measure, and shows us that those who favor it are mostly speculators and agitators.—*Jour. of Com.*

A bill to prevent emancipation of slaves in North Carolina has been rejected by the House of Representatives of that State. The project was very warmly debated.

The New York City Inspector's weekly report records the death of a colored man named Simon Chapman, who was born in the United States, and lived to the advanced age of 114 years. He died at the hospital of the Colored Home.

AT SAVANNAH, GA., on the 12th, the Grand Jury found three bills of indictment against Captain Corie of the yacht *Wanderer* and three others, for being engaged in the slave trade. They are now in jail.

The Rev FRANKLIN BUTLER, of Windsor, Vermont, is appointed an Agent of the American Colonization Society in the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. He is confidently recommended to the good people of those States.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of February to the 20th of March, 1859.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henniker—A. D. L. F. Conner, to constitute Washington Berry a life member of the A. C. S.,—contributed by the following persons, viz: Horace Childs and Mrs. M. L. N. Conner, \$5 each, Washington Berry and John K. Conner, \$1 each, and A. D. L. F. Conner, \$18.....

30 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:

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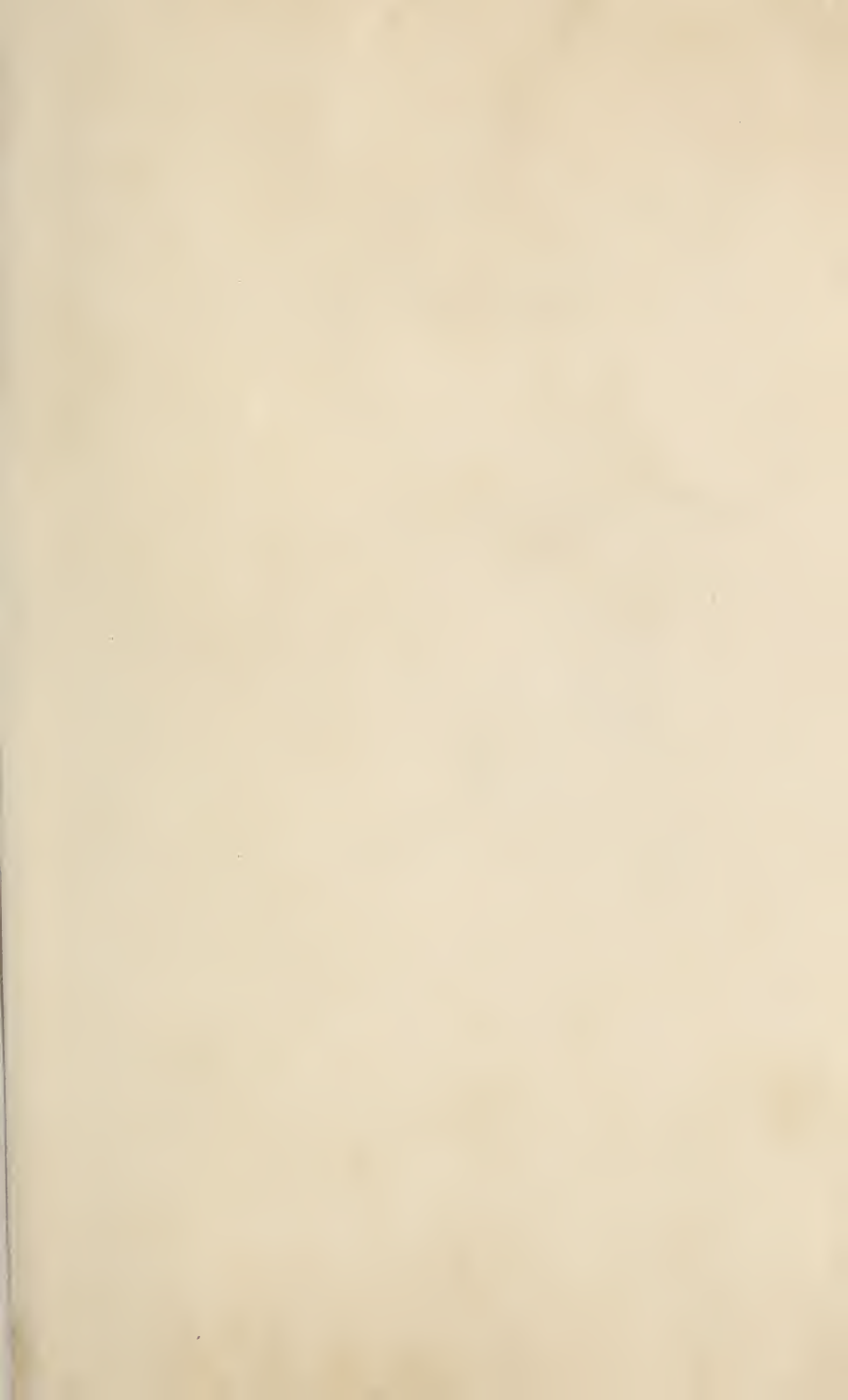
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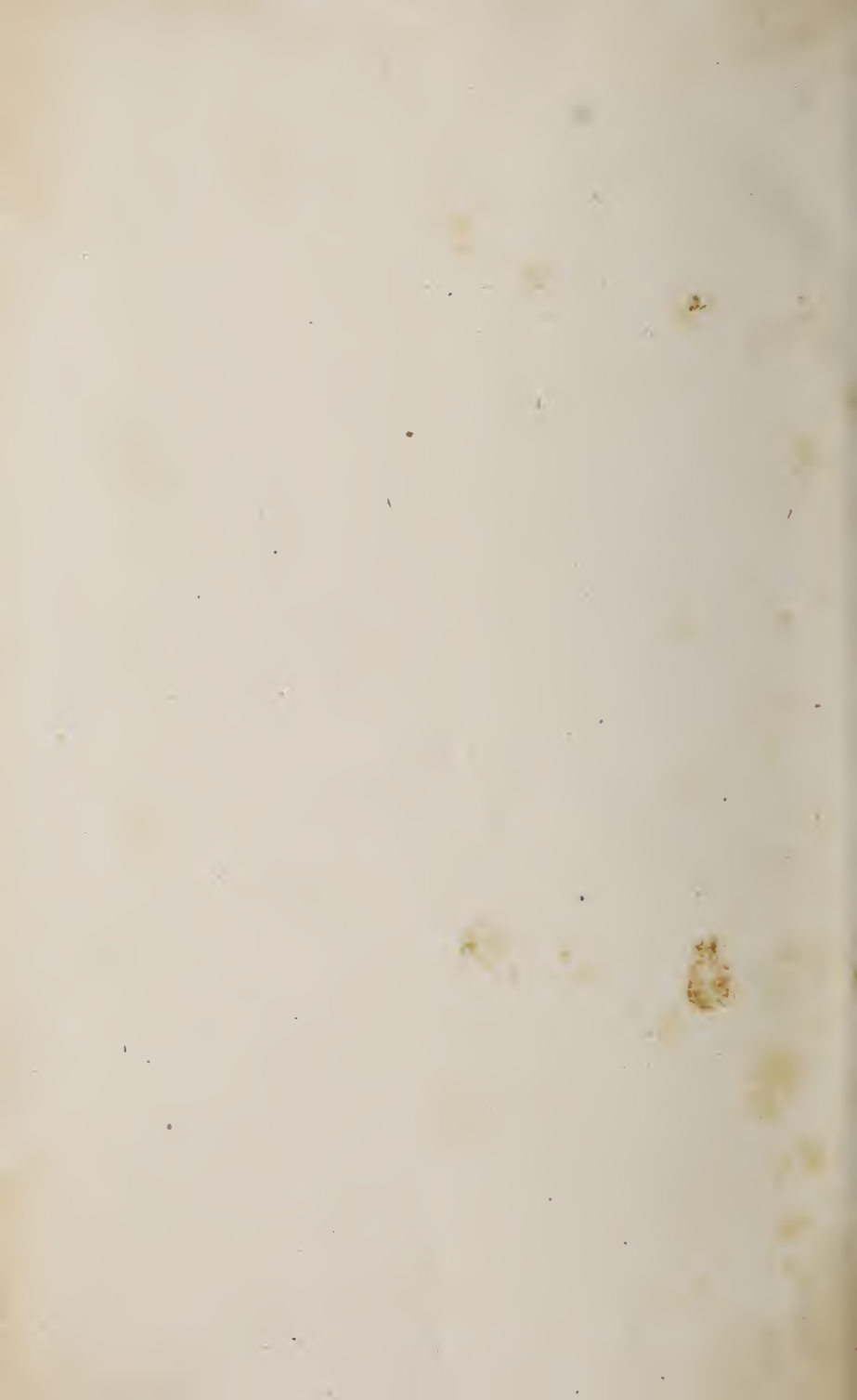
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